Further Destruction of Nuclear Use - Carlton Church

Arguments are raised on both the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy. As we continue to delve deeper though, the more we see the worsening effect of the use of nuclear. Carlton Church International Movement to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Energy has been soliciting reasons to further strengthen the cause that we have started.

As we have repeatedly stated, nuclear molecules are too strong for humans to handle. It is best to leave it alone to nature. Organizations often use this argument in favor of nuclear energy but it’s a partial truth. Much of the consumption of fossil fuels is due to road transport, used in heat engines (cars, trucks, etc.). Savings in fossil fuel for power generation is fairly low.

Despite the high level of sophistication of the safety systems of nuclear power plants the human aspect has always an impact. Facing an unexpected event or managing a nuclear accident we don’t have any guarantee that decisions we took are always the best. It’s not that the machineries and facilities used are frauds but risks in this field are greater. Two good examples are Chernobyl and Fukushima.

If you have not read our previous article about the topic, Chernobyl was an accident on April 26, 1986 when a sudden surge of power during a reactor system destroyed Unit 4 of the Nuclear Power plant at Chernobyl, Ukraine, Soviet Union. The accident and the fire that followed released massive amounts of radioactive material into the environment. Even the recent generation children are still being affected by the radioactive effects of nuclear. Children who are near the plant suffered from different kinds of ailments.

The Chernobyl nuclear accident is, by far, the worst nuclear accident in the history. Different wrong decisions during the management of the nuclear plant caused a big nuclear explosion.

Fukushima Accident was also a mishandled uses of nuclear which affected millions of individuals and also cost lives. The results were overwhelming with Japanese authorities implementing a 20 km exclusion zone around the power plant, and the continued displacement of approximately 156,000 people as of early 2013. Trace quantities of radioactive particles from the incident, including iodine-131 and caesium-134/137, have since been detected around the world. Businesses were affected even on the buzzing busy streets of Tokyo, Japan, the country's capital.

It is being reviewed that people in the area worst affected have a slightly higher risk of developing certain cancers. The World Health Organization (WHO) released a report that estimates an increase in risk for specific cancers for certain subsets of the population inside the Fukushima Prefecture. A 2013 WHO report predicts that for populations living in the most affected areas there is a 70% higher risk of developing thyroid cancer for girls exposed as infants (the risk has risen from a lifetime risk of 0.75% to 1.25%), a 7% higher risk of leukemia in males exposed as infants, a 6% higher risk of breast cancer in females exposed as infants and a 4% higher risk, overall, of developing solid cancers for females.